

Refuge of Oppression.

WHO DID IT?

The abolition agitation lasted thirty years, and ended in making thousands of people in the North and in the South hate each other. A great many foolish and wicked things were done on both sides, but on our side John Brown was the climax of the experiment. It pointed the reckless and devilishness of men everywhere shudder for the sake of the government.

From the raid itself, however, we might have recovered. Only a few men were actually engaged in it. But abolitionism, instead of standing against it as a demonstration of feigning passions, or as a demonstration of the moral sense of the civilized world, hastened to glorify the outrage and canonize John Brown! Republican newspapers applauded Brown's courage, and called him a martyr to a good cause and a great truth. On the day he was hung, a meeting was held in this city, and orations were delivered by members of Christian churches—all of them filled with praises of John Brown. Similar meetings were held in other cities and towns, all over New England. And the South believed that these orations spoke the sentiments, if not of the whole North, at least of the Republican party. Who wonders that the people of the South trembled for their safety when the candidate of this party was elected to the Presidency? Who wonders that they wished to cut loose from a Union which was to be governed by men who could applaud John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry?

It is sometimes denied that this outrage and its consequences had anything to do with the war. We are told that successful wars were planned years before it was consummated. So it may have been. But the men who planned it had no hold upon the hearts of the people. They were universally distrusted and repudiated. When they were candidates for office, they were voted down. When they dared lift the specter of their schemes, they were at once denounced and shunned by the men of all parties. They were few in number and bankrupt in influence until John Brown invaded Virginia, and was applauded all over the North as the great hero-martyr of the age. Then the Democrats took heart, and they knew that if they could keep this outrage before the people, and secure the election of a Republican President, their triumph would be certain. Secession became a fact beyond peradventure.

Who did it? The John Brown applauders did it! They did not justify secession; for it stands to reason that no man can justify the murder of a man. But they did not let it go; and what the conservative men of the North warned them would lead to it. They aroused the hatred of the whole South, by justifying an outrage.

See what the recklessness of these men has done and is doing for us! Six hundred thousand men have left their Northern homes, and are perishing their lives to restore a Union, which, but for abolitionism, would never have needed the drawing of a single sabre in its defence. We applaud their patriotism for the Union can only be saved by such sacrifice. But we cannot forget the moral treason they have committed. They were at once denounced and shunned by the men of all parties. We cannot forget the moral treason they have committed. They were at once denounced and shunned by the men of all parties. We cannot forget the moral treason they have committed. They were at once denounced and shunned by the men of all parties.

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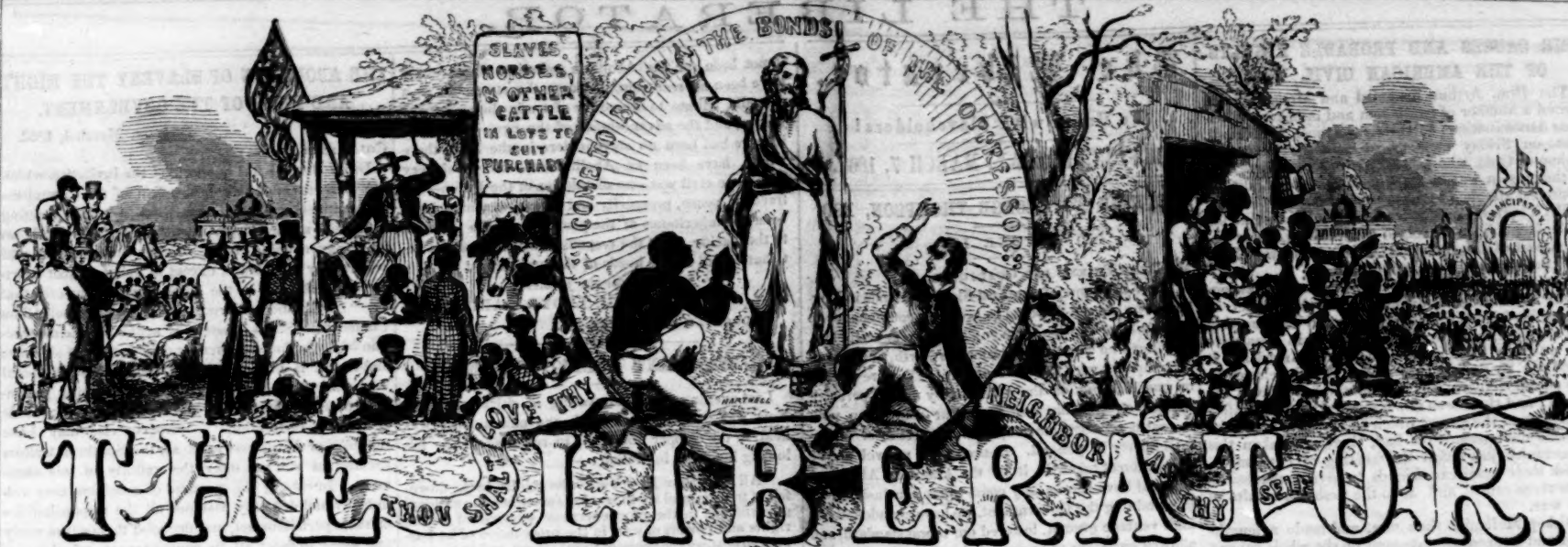
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Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

From the Richmond Examiner Extra, Feb. 22.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF JEFF. DAVIS.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—On this, the birthday of the man most identified with the establishment of American Independence, and beneath the monument erected to commemorate his heroic virtues and those of his compatriots, we have assembled to usher into existence the permanent government of the Confederate States. Through this instrumentality, under the favor of Divine Providence, we hope to perpetuate the principles of our Revolutionary fathers. The day, the memory and the purpose seem fully associated.

It is with mingled feelings of humility and pride that I appear to take, in the presence of the people and before High Heaven, the oath prescribed as a qualification for the exalted station to which the unanimous voice of the people has called me. Deeply sensible that it is implied by this action, feasting of the people's confidence, I am yet more profoundly impressed by the vast responsibility of the office, and humbly feel my own unworthiness.

In return for their kindness, I can only offer assurances of the gratitude with which it is received, and can but pledge a zealous devotion of every faculty to the service of those who have chosen me as their Chief Magistrate.

When a long course of legislation, directed not to the general welfare, but to the aggrandizement of the Northern section of the Union, culminated in a warfare on the domestic institutions of the Southern States—when the dogmas of a sectional party, substituted for the provisions of the constitutional compact, threatened to destroy the sovereign rights of the States, six of those States, withdrawing from the Union, confederated together to exercise the right and perform the duty of instituting a government which would better secure the liberties for the preservation of which that Union was established.

Whatever of hope some may have entertained that a returning sense of justice would remove the danger with which our rights were threatened, and render it possible to preserve the Union of the Constitution, must have been dispelled by the malignity and barbarity of the Northern States in the prosecution of the existing war. The confidence of the most hopeful among us must have been destroyed by the disregard they have recently exhibited for all the time-honored bulwarks of civil and religious liberty. Battles filled with prisoners, arrested without cause, and every right of the peaceful citizen executed, and every right of the peaceful citizen executed, and every right of the peaceful citizen executed.

For proof of the sincerity of our purpose to maintain our ancient institutions, we may point to the constitution of the confederacy and the laws enacted under it, as well as to the fact that through all the necessities of an unequal struggle, there has been no act on our part to impair personal liberty or the freedom of speech, of thought or of the press. The courts have been open, the judicial functions fully executed, and the rights of the peaceful citizen maintained as securely as if a war of invasion had not disturbed the land.

The people of the States now confederated became convinced that the government of the United States had fallen into the hands of a sectional majority, who, for the purpose of maintaining the power of slavery, were determined to suppress the rights of the States which were pledged to protect. They believed that to remain longer in the Union would subject them to a continuance of a degrading discrimination, submission to which would be inconsistent with their welfare, and intolerable to a proud people. They therefore determined to sever its bonds, and establish a new confederacy for themselves.

The experiment instituted by our Revolutionary fathers, of a voluntary union of sovereign States for purposes specified in a solemn compact, had been perverted by those who, feeling power and forgetting right, were determined to respect no law but the law of the majority. The government had ceased to answer the ends for which it was ordained and established. To save ourselves from a revolution which, in its silent but rapid progress, was about to place us under the despotism of numbers, and to preserve in spirit, as well as in form, a system of government, we have been forced to the present condition, and full of promise for mankind, we determined to make a new association, composed of States homogeneous in interest, in policy, and in feeling.

True to our traditions of peace and our love of justice, we sent commissioners to the United States to propose a fair and amicable settlement of all questions of public debt or property which might be in dispute. But the government at Washington, denying our right to self-government, refused even to listen to any proposals for a peaceful separation. Nothing was then left to us but to prepare for war.

The first year of our history has been the most eventful in the annals of this continent. A new government has been established, and its machinery put in operation over an area exceeding seven hundred thousand square miles. The great principles upon which we have been willing to hazard everything that is dear to man, have made conquests for which our fathers have never achieved by the sword. Our confederacy has grown from six to thirteen States; and Maryland, already united to us by hallowed memories and material interests, will, I believe, when able to speak with undisturbed voice, connect her destiny with the South.

Our people have raised with unexampled unanimity to the support of the great principles of constitutional government, with firm resolve to perpetuate by arms the rights which they could not peacefully secure. A million of men, it is estimated, are now standing in hostile array, and waging war along a frontier of thousands of miles. Battles have been fought, sieges have been conducted, and although the contest is not ended, and the tide for the moment is against us, the final result in our favor is not doubtful.

The period is near at hand when our foes must sink under the immense load of debt which they have incurred—a debt which, in their efforts to subjugate us, has already attained such fearful dimensions as will subject them to burdens which must continue to oppress them for generations to come.

We, too, have had our trials and difficulties. But we are to escape them in future is not to be hoped. It was to be expected when we entered upon this war that it would cost our people treasure and cost them much, both of money and blood. We knew the value of the object for which we struggled, and understood the nature of the war in which we were engaged. Nothing could be so bad as failure, and any sacrifice would be cheap as the price of success in such a contest.

But the picture has its lights as well as its shadows. This great strife has awakened in the people the highest emotions and qualities of the human soul. It is cultivating feelings of patriotism, virtue and courage. Instances of self-sacrifice and of generous devotion to the noble cause for which we are contending, are rife throughout the land. Never has a people evinced a more determined spirit than that now animating men, women and children, in every part of our country. Upon the first call, the men fly to arms; and wives and mothers send their husbands and sons to battle, without a murmur of regret.

It was, perhaps, in the ordination of Providence, that we were to be taught the value of our liberties by the price which we pay for them.

The recollections of this great contest, with all its common traditions of glory, of sacrifice and of blood, will be the bond of harmony and enduring affection amongst the people; producing unity in policy, fraternity in sentiment, and joint effort in war.

Nor have the material sacrifices of the past year been made without some corresponding benefits. If the acquisition of foreign nations in a pretended blockade has deprived us of our commerce with them, it is fast making us a self-sufficient and an independent people. The blockade, if effectual and permanent, could only serve to divert our industry from the production of articles for export, and employ it in supplying commodities for domestic use.

It is a satisfaction that we have maintained the war by our unaided exertions. We have neither asked nor received assistance from any quarter. Yet the interest involved is not wholly our own. The world at large is concerned in opening our markets to its commerce. When the independence of the Confederate States is recognized by the nations of the earth, and we are free to follow our interests and inclinations in cultivating foreign trade, the Southern States will offer to manufacturing nations the most favorable markets which ever invited their commerce.

Cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, provisions, timber and naval stores furnish attractive exchange. Nor would the constancy of these supplies be likely to be disturbed by war. Our confederacy, substituted for the provisions of the constitution, and never was there a people whose interests and principles committed them so fully to a peaceful policy as those of the Confederate States. By the character of their productions they are too deeply interested in foreign commerce wantonly to disturb it. War of conquest they cannot wage, because the constitution of their confederacy admits of no coerced association. Civil war there cannot be between States held together by their volition only.

The rule of voluntary association which cannot fail to be conservative by securing just and impartial government at home, does not diminish the security of the obligations by which the Confederate States may be bound to foreign nations. In proof of this, it is to be remembered that, at the first moment of asserting their right of secession, these States proposed a settlement on the basis of a common liberty for the obligations of the general government.

Followed by the Southern States, we may point to the constitution of the confederacy and the laws enacted under it, as well as to the fact that through all the necessities of an unequal struggle, there has been no act on our part to impair personal liberty or the freedom of speech, of thought or of the press. The courts have been open, the judicial functions fully executed, and the rights of the peaceful citizen maintained as securely as if a war of invasion had not disturbed the land.

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tion so constantly put, "What in the world can they do down there, with so many hospital clothes?"

But there is a fearful truth revealed by these statistics, which will shock our people when it is fully comprehended. There must of course be much sickness and many deaths among six hundred thousand men, let them be where they may. It would be at about the rate of one in a hundred, yearly, if they were at home. But our soldiers in the army of the Potomac are dying at the rate of three and a half in a hundred yearly; and in the army of the West, at the rate of five in a hundred!

Try to conceive the awful truth told by these figures. Calculate the rate upon six hundred thousand men; and look steadily at the product, not as some vague and abstract estimate, but as an awful fact. Ponder it all the more sadly, because it tells far more severely upon our misguided brethren of the South, than upon the brave and noble young men from the North, laid out cold and stiff every day! Think of over five hundred soldiers, in the very bud and blossom of manhood, dying every week! Think of half a regiment of Union troops buried every seven days!—twenty-seven whole regiments laid low in a year, not by the sword, but by disease!

Merest Heaven! it almost drives one mad, when with this fearful fact before his eyes, and the wail of mothers and sisters of widows and orphans in his ears, he is told to be patient and silent; and to hope, at least, that the Government will be drifted by events away from its senseless and monstrous policy of saving the Union, and saving to the constitutional rights of that institution which is the accused root of all our bitterness and sorrow, and the only cause of disunion!

Was ever such sacrilegious perversion of words? Constitutional right to hold men in slavery? As though all the constitutions ever made, from that of Solomon down to ours, could create right out of wrong, or hold back such fiery punishments of sin as are now raining down upon our devoted land? Republican slaveholders! as though a man holding fellow-men as slaves can be any more properly called a republican, than one habitually stealing can be called an honest man!

Pardon this outbreak; but I lose patience at the delay to strike a righteous and killing blow into the very stomach of this rebellion by proclaiming emancipation under the war power, and enforcing it as fast and as far as we can; since every week's delay costs five hundred lives, and every month's two thousand; so say nothing of the demoralization which is going on.

The Athenians rejected a plan to destroy their enemies, because it required them to do wrong; we reject a plan because it requires us to do right, and to destroy a wrong!

War, bloody civil war, is direful, barbarous, and brutalizing; and it can be justified and sanctified only by high religious and moral motives. Are we justified and sanctified in fighting as we do, slaying and destroying the young and thoughtless part of our people, and bequeathing countless evils upon our posterity; if it be only to avenge a supposed insult to a flag, or forcibly repair a broken political pact, or secure commercial advantages?

Answer, ye bereaved mothers, ye mourning widows, are these things worth the blood of your sons and your husbands? And ye, over whose dear ones the demon of war hovers on black wings, and may soon clutch in his bloody claws, do you not ask a higher price for the dread sacrifice than gratified national pride, and material national gain? May you not ask for it the freedom of millions of slaves, and the blessings of coming generations?

More than this: we must raise the moral standard of our war, if we would have our country come out of it with honor, instead of conquering by dint of greater numbers and greater strength.

Our men in the field do not lack food, or clothing, or money, but they do lack noble watchwords and inspiring ideas, such as are worth fighting and dying for.

The Southern soldier has what at least serves him as such; for he believes that he fights in defence of country, home, and rights; and he strikes valiantly, and with a will.

Our men, alas! have no such ideas. The Union is to them an abstraction, and not an inspiring watchword. The sad truth should be known—that our army has no conscious noble purpose; and our soldiers generally have not much stomach for fight.

Look at the opposing armies, and you will see two striking contrasts. First, the Northern men are superior in number, in intelligence, bodily strength, and real pluck; and yet, on the whole, they have been out-generalled and badly beaten. Second, the Northern army is better equipped, better clad, fed and lodged; and is in a far more comfortable condition, not only than the Southern army, but than any other in the world; and yet if the war were stopped in both, the Northern army would probably mutiny at once, or crumble rapidly; while the Southern army would probably hold together for a long time, in some shape, if their cause seemed to demand it.

The animating spirit of the Southern soldier is rather more than pecuniary; of the Northern soldier, it is rather pecuniary than moral.

Of course, moral here does not mean virtuous. Anger, hate, revenge, and the like, are among the forces which intensify the morale of the Southern army, and give to it the snap which is so lamentably lacking on our side.

Intensify the morale of our army by higher purposes, by nobler motives, and you will see how much stronger is a virtuous man a vicious man, when men are made to feel that it is so; and how much more hardy and plucky is a Northern than a Southern man.

Our men are in a false position; not strategically, but morally. The assertion, in all our mouths, that the war will, somehow, destroy slavery, is too abstract for them. Men do not go to the death on abstractions. Put it in the concrete, that the war shall destroy slavery, and you give the soldier a conscious noble purpose—that of helping to emancipate four millions of men, women and children from cruel bondage. The danger to the Union, if no higher consideration justifies such a policy. As for the power to enforce emancipation, we shall not concern ourselves with it, until we try. As for the right, if we may block up harbors, and destroy one source of our national pride, we may set men free, and destroy the only source of our national shame.

Let them indignantly and every word go forth from the White House.—Death to every vestige of rebellion! freedom to every friendly bondman! honor and protection to whoever brings to our aid most helpful soldiers; and you have more than twenty thousand soldiers; and you can answer, as well as I can, the ques-

quarters, and repeated by generals and colonels, and you will see an answering spirit in the ranks, showing what Northern men are, and what they can do; especially when they hear (as they would) the cheering cheers and blessings on the new policy, from all our men and all the male men of the North.

Try to look a little at the matter, Madam, I pray you, from my point of view, if only for a moment.

In war carried on by regular armies, moral considerations are of little weight; and they become lighter as discipline rises. Hence the seemingly impious proverb, that God is always on the side of the heaviest battalions.

Men shrink instinctively from danger, and fear death. All wars and fighting are carried on in view of this fear, so that the commander may count almost as surely upon his men marching up to the cannon's mouth, as though they were machines, let the cause in which they fight be what it may. If he has ten thousand men, and his enemy only eight, the chances in his favor are as ten to eight.

Not so with contending peoples; not so in irregular campaigns; not so with half-disciplined armies. In these, the moral nature resumes its sway; and that side is strongest, (almost irrespective of numbers,) on which the passions are most thoroughly aroused.

A people deeply excited, intensified (so to speak) into disregard of danger and death by hot religious zeal, by fiery patriotism, or by any elevating passion, is unconquerable by any amount of numbers, by any length of persecution, by any thing, in short, save battalions made up of old callous military machines.

History is full of examples where people with nothing for defence save their passions have successfully resisted invaders who had every thing but passions.

In our war the passions go for much; the discipline as yet for comparatively little. The North and the South stand in hostile array. Their troops are about equally well, or rather equally ill disciplined. The Southern leaders, playing their old game of brag, by the help of men in buckram, and of paper battalions, display a long front to the North. But history will probably show that the North has five-fold more men, ten-fold more material, and a hundred-fold more warlike power and resources. And more even than all this, the North has one immense advantage—an advantage which might have settled the war long ago, and spared much blood and treasure, to wit: that in the very midst of the enemy's country, there were at least four millions of people, (one-third of the whole population,) who, if not repelled by her, would have risen up and hailed her soldiers as friends and saviors, and utterly paralyzed and crippled the South.

Now why is it, that with this overwhelming force with these immense advantages—the North has not already overrun and vanquished the South?

It is not partly, at least, because the heart of the army has not been impassioned by earnest and high motives, as it might have been?

I have seen men so impassioned and intensified in Greece, in Poland, in Hungary, I have seen our troops, and have failed to find the men so earnest for work and fight as to forget about pay, and to rise above the instinctive dread of danger. There is courage in them, doubtless, as there is heat in iron; but it is latent as yet.

The North, if let alone long enough by selfish powers abroad, and juggling politicians at home, will surely conquer. But, alas! she will conquer in virtue of being the

ORATION OF HON. GEORGE BANCROFT.

Washington's Birth-Day (Feb. 22) was commemorated in the city of New York by a public meeting of the city authorities at the Cooper Institute. The great building was densely crowded before the meeting was organized. After the reading of Washington's Farewell Address by George H. Moore, Esq., an able and elaborate Oration was delivered by Hon. George Bancroft. Below are some extracts from it.

At last "we have fallen on evil days." "The propitious smiles of Heaven"—such are the words of Washington—"are never expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right." During eleven years of perverse government those rules were disregarded, and it came to pass that men who should firmly avow the sentiments of Washington and Jefferson and Franklin and Chancellor Livingston were disfranchised for the public service; that the spotless Chief Justice whom Washington placed at the head of the Supreme Court could have no possibility have been nominated for that office, or confirmed. Nay, the corrupt influence invaded even the very home of justice. The final decree of the Supreme Court, in its decision on a particular case, must be respected and obeyed; the present Chief Justice has been impeached, and the nation has been divided by an impassioned declaration, wherein with profound immorality which no one has as yet fully laid bare, treating the United States as a shew to be tampered by an open scorn of the facts of history, with a dreary industry collecting evidences of cases where justice may have been overruled or weakly been assented, compensating for want of evidence by confidence of assertion, with a partiality that would have disgraced an advocate neglecting humane memories of Colonial Courts, and the enduring monuments of colonial statue-books, in his party zeal to prove that the fathers of our country held the negro State to have "no rights which the white man was bound to respect," he has not only denied the rights of man and the liberties of mankind, but has not left a foothold for the liberty of the white man to rest upon.

That ill-starred disposition of Taney, who, I trust, did not intend to bring out the flag of Disunion, is the fountain head of this rebellion: that offense to the conscious memory of the millions convulsed our country with the excitement which swept over those of us who vainly hoped to preserve a strong and sufficient, though narrow isthmus that might stand between the conflicting worlds, allayed the cry of judgment, and the law, and the judgment has in it no element of political vitality. I will not say it is an invocation of the dead past; there never was a past that accepted such opinions. If we want the opinions received in the days when our Constitution was framed, we will not take them from the dead hand of our Chief Justice; we will let the men of that day speak for themselves.

How will our American magistrate sink when arraigned as he will be before the tribunal of humanity; how terrible will be the verdict against him, when he is put in comparison with Washington's political teacher, the illustrious Montesquieu, the enlightened magistrate of France, in what are esteemed the worst days of her monarchy? The argument from the difference of race which Taney thrust forward with passionate confidence, as a proof of complete disqualification, is brought forward by Montesquieu as a scathing rebuke to the tyrants of despots who were supposed to uphold slavery as tolerable in itself. The rights of mankind, that precious word which had no equivalent in the language of Hindostan, or Judea, or Greece, or Rome, or any ante-Christian tongue, found its supporters in Washington and Hamilton; in Franklin and Livingston; in Otis, George, and Garrison; in all the greatest men of our early history.

Washington not only upheld the liberty of the ocean. He was a thorough Republican. And how has our history justified his preference? How has this very rebellion borne testimony to the virtue and durability of popular institutions? The rebellion which we are putting down is the conspiracy of the rich, of opulent men, who count laborers as their capital. Our widely-extended slavery is not only utterly innocent of it—it is the power which will not fail to crush it. The people prove their right to a popular government; they will sustain it, and keep it in healthy motion, they will sustain it now, and hand it down in its glory and its power to their posterity. And this is true not only of men who were born on our soil, but of foreign born citizens. Let the European skeptic about the large extension of the suffrage come among us; and we will show him a spectacle wonderful in its grandeur beyond his power of conception. That which in this contest is marked above all that has appeared is the oneness of heart and purpose with which all the less wealthy classes of our people of all nationalities are devoted to the flag of the Union.

The foreigners whom we have taken to our hearts, and received as fellow-citizens, have been true to the country that had adopted them; have been sincere, earnest, and ready for every sacrifice. Slavery is the slow poison which has wrought all the evil; and a proud and selfish oligarchy are the authors of the conspiracy.

If the views of Washington with regard to the slave-trade commend themselves to our approbation after the lapse of nearly ninety years, his opinions on slavery are so clear that if they had been followed, they would have established peace among us forever. On the 12th of April, 1786, he wrote to Robert Morris: "There is not a man living who wishes more sincerely than I do to see a plan adopted for the abolition of slavery." This was his fixed opinion; so that in the following month, he declared to Lafayette: "By degrees the abolition of slavery very certainly might and assuredly ought to be effected, and that, too, by constitutional means." On the 1st of September of the same year, he avowed his resolution "never to possess another slave by purchase," adding "it being among my first wishes to see some plan adopted by which slavery in this country may be abolished by law."

In conformity with these views, the old Confederation of the United States, at a time when the convention for framing our Constitution was in session, by a unanimous vote prohibited slavery forever in all the territory that then belonged to the United States; and one of the very first acts of Washington as President was to approve a law by which that ordinance might be extended to have full effect.

On the 6th of May, 1794, in the midst of his cares as President, he devised a plan for the sale of lands in Western Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, and after giving other reasons for his purpose, he adds: "I have another motive which makes me earnestly wish for an amendment of these things; it is indeed more powerful than all the rest, namely, to liberate a certain species of property which I possess, very repugnantly to my own feelings."

And, in less than three months after he wrote that Farewell Address to which we have this day listened, he felt himself justified in announcing to Europe his hopes for the future in these words: "Nothing is more certain than that Maryland and Virginia must have laws for the gradual abolition of slavery, and at a period not remote."

But though Virginia and Maryland have not been wise enough to realize the confident prediction of the Father of his Country—though slavery is still permitted in the District of Columbia, from which Madison desired to see it removed—the cause of freedom has been steadily advancing. The line of 36 deg. 30 min., which formed a barrier to the progress of skilled labor to the southward, has been effaced. Our country with its broad meadows, its Rocky Mountains, and the wisdom of our people, as they laid the foundations of great empires on the coast of the Pacific, has brought about that day, from the Straits of Bliering to the Straits of Magellan, the waves of the great ocean as they roll in upon the shore, clap their hands in joy; for all along that wide region the land is cultivated by its own hands, and those of the free. Let us be grateful to a good Providence which has established liberty as the rule of our country beyond the possibility of a relapse.

For myself, I was one who desired to postpone, or rather hoped altogether to avoid the collision which has taken place, trusting that society by degrees would have worked itself clear by its own innate strength, and the virtue and resolution of the community. But slavery has forced upon us the issue, and has lifted up its hand to strike a death-blow at our existence as a people. It has avowed itself a desperate and determined enemy of our national life, of our unity as a republic, and henceforth no man deserves the name of statesman, who would consent to the introduction of that element of weakness and division into any new territory, or the admission of another slave State into the Union. Let us hope that the prediction of Washington will prove true, and that Virginia and Maryland will soon take their places as free States by the side of Ohio and Pennsylvania.

THE CAUSES AND PROBABLE RESULTS OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird and Mrs. Kinnaird invited a number of gentlemen and ministers of various denominations to their residence, 2 Pall Mall, East, on Friday evening, to meet the Venerable Bishop of Ohio, who was asked to give information on the present war in the United States. Additional interest attached to the occasion from the presence of Mr. Thurlow Weed, a leading American politician of the Republican school, to which Mr. Lincoln belongs, and of Mr. Bancroft Davis, a nephew of Bancroft the eminent American historian.

The company having assembled in the drawing-room, Mr. Kinnaird explained that his object in calling his friends together was to aid in removing the misapprehensions which prevailed in regard to the unhappy conflict now raging in America. It could not be denied that among certain classes in this country, there was a disposition to favor the South; and there was also a general want of information as to the causes which had brought about the present disruption. He had, therefore, taken this opportunity, just before the meeting of Parliament, to give information to his American friends to give explanations as to these causes, and as to the probable results of the war.

Bishop McVane then rose, and made a lengthy and interesting statement on the whole subject of the war, and its causes, proximate and remote. He opened with an emphatic denial of the assumption, put forward in some quarters, that there was an inherent and irreconcilable incompatibility of union and association between the people of the North and South respectively. The close intercommunication in all matters—educational, ecclesiastical, and social—which prevailed between the two parts of the country, prior to the disruption, entirely negated the allegation in question. If, then, the division could not be accounted for by natural antagonism of races or sections—what was the cause? It was an institution—not the people, not man, but a thing. It was simply slavery, and nothing else. The Bishop dwelt at length on an historical summary, to show that the disruption is only the culminating point of a conspiracy, prepared and steadily kept in mind by the slave power for thirty years past. He traced the origin of the secession to the promulgation of Calhoun's doctrine of "Nullification," which asserted that an individual State, not a nation, has a law passed by the general Congress, might nullify it within its own boundaries; a principle which was the seed of secession. He next adverted to the effect produced upon the slaveholding interest by the adoption of the Missouri Compromise, prohibiting the formation of new slave States North of 36° 30' north latitude, and by the growth of population, and the consequent increase of the political weight of the free States, while the slave States were almost stationary.

The election of Mr. Lincoln (he said) only a pretext, a mere convenient moment, for the outbreak of the slaveholding conspiracy, so long prepared, under the operation of the circumstances which he had detailed. The rebellion had sometimes been attributed to the operation of the tariff laws, but neither the Morrill Tariff, nor any other cause, had the weight of a feather in the matter, except this question of slavery, and the power of extending it to all parts of the Union. The rebellion, he said, was the result of the long and bitter struggle of the Union. The Bishop next couched the pretext of a "legal right of secession" in the individual States of the Union, quoting the provisions of the Federal Constitution which proved its fallacy. His assertion was, in fact, equivalent to that of a "legal right to destroy Government." The question of "the legal right of secession," but "the legal right of Revolution." What, he would next ask, were the matters of grievance put forward by the seceded States—what the pleas for Revolution? Just nothing. The only serious plea was that fugitive slaves who had escaped to the free States were more or less prevented from being returned to their owners, and that certain States had enacted personal liberty laws, conflicting with the Fugitive Slave Law. The law of Ohio, for example, freed every slave putting his foot upon its soil; and the practical operation of this law of liberty was illustrated by an interesting case. The Bishop dwelt at considerable length on this and kindred points, referring in detail to events in Virginia, which exhibited in a strong light the tyrannical proceedings of the leaders of secession in keeping down, by armed intimidation, the large substratum of Union feeling in that, and, as he believed, in other Southern States. Among the facts bearing on the last-named point, he had just received a copy of the Memphis Appeal, a journal published in Tennessee, a secession State, and it contained an article regretting the failure of attempts to organize the militia, and declaring that "if the Federal troops were to march in, thousands upon thousands would welcome their approach."

The Bishop's statement was followed by conversational remarks and questions, in which the Rev. J. Hampden Gurney, the Rev. William Arthur, Mr. Joseph Hoare, the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, Mr. C. Rochford Clark, the Rev. John Davis, Mr. Kinnaird, and other gentlemen took part. A leading point in this discussion was the cause of the alleged want of English sympathy toward the North. This was attributed by Mr. Joseph Hoare to the fact that, as yet, there had not been the slightest sign that if North went out as restored to power, the condition of the slave would be one atom improved. (Hear.) Mr. Rochford Clark having asked information as to the past policy of the United States Government in regard to the amelioration of slavery, and as to whether the suppression of the rebellion would not be followed by the re-establishment of the Union on the same principles as formerly.

Mr. Thurlow Weed gave some details in regard to the policy of the Whig or Republican party, to which the present Federal Government belongs. As to the prospects of the future, he said they not only desired but expected emancipation as the fruit and result of the war. Slave property, he said, was burned out of every rod and acre of territory conquered from the rebels. The slaves of rebels were confiscated, while those of the loyal would be paid for, so that by process of war and by legal enactment, if the United States Government were successful, slavery would cease to exist.

The discussion was continued by the Rev. Newman Hall and the Rev. S. Minton. The Rev. William Arthur gave *inter alia* some details on the mutual misapprehension in the two countries (England and America) as to the feelings of each toward the other. He also asserted the existence of a proslavery bias in the organs of the English press. The Rev. Henry Stevens, on the other hand, declared that, from traveling widely throughout the country, he was convinced that the supposition of any English sympathy with slavery or slaveholders was entirely groundless. He believed that, wherever he went, he met a general tendency among Americans to put down this monster evil, the war had been permitted by Providence as the means for its extinction. (Hear, hear.) Bishop McVane again rose, and replied with much earnestness to various points which had been urged in the course of the discussion. He dwelt emphatically on the difficulties which beset the United States Government in connection with the subject of slavery, and the fallacy of schemes resting on the proclamation of immediate emancipation, or involving submission to the dismemberment of the Union. With evident and deep feeling, the Bishop expatiated on the moral enormity of these things among the people of England, and also on England's virtual support of slavery by the import of its very *pabulum*—slave grown cotton.

Mr. Bancroft Davis also delivered an address, in the course of which he urged that the United States Constitution does not recognize property in slaves, and that the word "slave" in it. He proceeded to show, by a variety of facts, that the war was one of slaveholding aggression on the part of the South. —*London Record of Feb. 24.*

Emancipation is evidently deferred. We see that the speech is delivered by Wendell Phillips before the "League," is postponed until the 12th of March—"necessarily," it is said. We shall be surprised if, when that day arrives, it is not put off indefinitely. Mr. Phillips, with all his abolition zeal, has got more sense than we were about to say, all his associates in a body. He sees that with every triumph of the arms of the United States, the Union and the Constitution are the more sure to be restored, and that, as these are confirmed, abolition dwindles, until, when the authority of the Government is complete, the rights of the States are assured, and abolition is dead. It will then never lift its head again, as a political enemy, and the occupation of its advocates will be gone. Mr. Phillips sees that the war is the hearts of men, others, so that they cannot or will not discern the inevitable course of events. —*Boston Courier.* [Spite and nonsense.]

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!
BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1862.

LETTERS TO GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ.

LETTER III.

MY DEAR FRIEND AND COMRADE:

There are some of our Anti-Slavery friends in England, who are not disposed to give any countenance to the rebels, or to wish them any success; nevertheless, they have no cheering word for the North, and evince no sympathy with the Government. They are neither on one side nor on the other; they cannot perceive that the struggle has any particular connection with the cause of negro emancipation in special, or of human liberty in general. Hence, they marvel at the deep interest taken in it by the American Abolitionists, and have sorrowfully come to the conclusion that, in sustaining the Government, we have abandoned our high vantage ground, lowered our moral standard, and allowed ourselves to be carried headlong by a strong tide of popular feeling. Their sincerity is not to be questioned; and, for one, I thank them for their friendly solicitude and advisory counsel, while none the less wondering at what seems to me their lack of sound discrimination as pertaining to American affairs at the present crisis.

How is it, after so many years of faithful and general cooperation, that they fail to see the intimate relation of this Southern rebellion to the Anti-Slavery movement; or to find in it the most cheering evidence of the growing power and victorious march of that movement? Have they forgotten the state of the country before the banner of immediate emancipation was flung to the breeze—how the slave oligarchy held unquestioned sway over the religion and politics, the government and legislation, the press and the pulpit, the literature and business of the whole country? Then "order reigned in Warsaw"—despotism supreme on the one hand, and subjugation absolute on the other. Then quietude prevailed throughout the land—the quietude of the grave, where there is "no work nor device," and where "the dead do all forgotten lie." Then there was no agitation, but all was peace—the peace engendered by universal moral degeneracy and the rankest political corruption. At length, in the order of divine appointment, the Anti-Slavery struggle commenced, that henceforth there should be neither peace nor quietude, but rather tumult and strife, until the overthrow of the republic through incorrigible impotence, or its salvation through the liberation of every bondman, and obedience to the Higher Law. Have they forgotten, too, the inexplicable loss of memory, the long eventful history of that struggle—how, from the time that the first number of the *Liberator* made its ominous appearance, the Southern dealers in human flesh instinctively clutched at every weapon their brutality could wield, and resorted to every device their villainy could frame, in order to suppress all discussion of the question of slavery? These haughty oppressors had every thing on their side, excepting God and Justice. The North was swarming with religious and political accomplices, who left nothing undone to prevent the spread of the new heresy. Abolitionism was every where fiercely denounced, and its advocates,—"like angels' visits, few and far between,"—were universally ridiculed, insulted, ostracized. Mob violence became epidemic. No Anti-Slavery meeting could be held in any village or hamlet, however remote or obscure, without hostile demonstrations. You, my dear Thompson, knew by early experience and a memorable residence here, what trials and perils thronged in the pathway of the faithful advocate of the slave at that tumultuous period. But the struggle went on—every inch of ground being as desperately contested by the minions of the slavery as was ever field of battle. Year after year, Abolitionism was hissed down, howled down, mobbed down, voted down, trodden down, but would not stay down. Over it the powers of hell could exercise no control, and maintain no mastery. In every encounter, it grew stronger, and more assured of ultimate victory. In vain did the church excommunicate it, the pulpit anathematize it, the press calumniate and caricature it, the mob assail it; in vain were scoff, and sneer, and falsehood, and deception, and menace, and violence resorted to; in vain did wealth, and respectability, and piety, and political demagoguism combine their ample means and mighty forces to crush it out of existence; it was never defeated in argument, nor intimidated by numbers, nor compelled to relinquish the ground on which it stood, because based upon reason, supported by justice, inspired by humanity, and guarded by an omnipotent arm. Steadily but surely, it has won its way from heart to heart, from freeds to freeds, from city to city, from one extremity of the country to the other, till it can no longer be safely trifled with or despised. All the while, naturally and inevitably, by the law of repulsion, the slave oligarchy have been growing more and more seditions, and rendered more and more uncomfortable in their relations to the North. At length, the vast moral change effected in public sentiment, through the Anti-Slavery movement, culminated at the ballot-box in a political triumph of the free States on the territorial issue, by the election of Abraham Lincoln, the candidate of the Republican party. This triumph indicated no wish or design to interfere with slavery as already existing in the Slave States, or to renege any of the proslavery guarantees contained in the Constitution; but it showed a determination to allow no further territorial expansion of slavery, and for the first time to control the policy of the government to the hands of the North.

The political campaign was hotly contested; and I am confident that there was not an English Abolitionist who did not regard its result as a triumph to the cause of freedom, and as indicating a hopeful and progressive state of things in the United States. Certainly, the Southern lords of the lash looked upon it as a most disastrous defeat; it filled them with rage and despair; it proclaimed that the day of their tyrannical dominion was ended; it drove them to open rebellion.

By their own recorded declarations, they would have succeeded just as promptly if John C. Fremont had been elected four years previous; for their motto has always been "rule or ruin." They would have broken up the Union at any period, from George Washington down to Abraham Lincoln, if there had been the same relative growth of Anti-Slavery sentiment as now. In short, they came into the Union only to play the part of masters and overseers, not only to their slaves, but to the whole country. They cared nothing for a republican form of government, provided they could be the governing party. Their usurpation being overthrown, and despairing of ever reestablishing it, they have gone out like the unclean spirits of old, but not without resisting the body.

Is not this a hopeful state of things? Is it to be regarded as a very slight or a very dubious matter by any friend of the slave on either side of the Atlantic? Granted that the North is still far from being up to the true Anti-Slavery standard; that the Government still hesitates to strike the one decisive blow, which it may lawfully give, to crush the rebellion and terminate the war, without returning evil for evil; that a fugitive slave is occasionally sent back from the camp by an upstart officer; that there is danger of future compromises, as the federal forces march on to victory. Nevertheless, the fact stands "open and palpable as a mountain," that it is owing to the increasing strength and general prevalence of Anti-Slavery sentiment at the North, that these slaveholding conspirators have succeeded in hot haste, declaring that with them endurance has passed its bounds, and they will never again consent to be in the same Union with the people of the free States. Are we, as Abolitionists, never to recognize that we have made any progress, because we have not yet effected all that we have been so long struggling to accomplish? For one, I am disposed to shout and sing, "Glory! Halleluia!" And when it is reproachfully said by the enemies of freedom, that, had

it not been for the Abolition agitation, there would have been no secession, I accept the statement as a splendid tribute to the power of truth, the majesty of justice, and the advancement of the age. Of course, if there had been no slaveholders in the land, there would have been no Abolitionists—no proslavery mobs—no civil war—no dissolution of the Union—but freedom, peace, prosperity and happiness would have been the inheritance of the people from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Let the responsibility rest and the retribution fall on the heads of the oppressors!

Yours, for the jubilee,
WM. LLOYD GARRISON.
GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC MEETING.

Last evening, a public meeting of citizens of New York was to have been held, and undoubtedly was held, in the Cooper Institute, in response to the following inspiring invitation:—

"All citizens of New York who rejoice in the downfall of treason, and are in favor of sustaining the national government in the most energetic exercise of all the rights and powers at its disposal, in the prosecution of its purpose to destroy the cause of such treason, and to recover the territory heretofore occupied by certain States, recently overtaken and wholly subverted, as members of the Federal Union, by a hostile and traitorous power, calling itself 'The Confederate States'; and all who concur in the conviction that such traitorous power, instead of achieving the destruction of the nation, has thereby only destroyed slavery, and that it is now the sacred duty of the National Government, as the only means of securing permanent peace, national unity and well-being, to provide against its restoration, and to establish in said territories democratic institutions, founded upon the principles of the Great Declaration, 'that all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,' are requested to meet at the Cooper Institute, on the 6th day of March, inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M., to express to the President and Congress their views as to the measures proper to be adopted in the existing emergency."

Appended to this Call are the names of the following gentlemen, acting as a committee of arrangements:—

Wm. Curtis Noyes,	Charles McKaye,
Franklin Gould,	Charles Gould,
J. W. Edmonds,	Robert L. Darragh,
Edgar Ketchum,	William Goodell,
Charles L. Brace,	Rev. S. R. Davis,
W. C. Thompson,	Rev. J. W. Wilson,
A. M. Morgan,	Rev. Mansfield French,
Andrew Bowdoin,	David Magie,
Dr. R. T. Hallock,	Cephas Brainerd,
Signesand Lassar,	John F. Wilson,
Richard Warren,	James Freeman,
Horace Greeley,	Charles Butler,
Wm. Cullen Bryant,	Peter Cooper,
Edward Gilbert,	Rev. J. H. W. Sloane,
Charles Redgers,	Adon Smith,
George Bancroft,	Samuel Wilde,
Erastus D. Culver,	H. A. Hart, M. D.,
George B. Cheever, D.D.,	Rev. Nathan Brown,
Wm. C. Russell,	Rev. John Duer,
S. S. Jocelyn,	Thomas L. Thorne,
Theodore Tilton,	Oliver Johnson,
Samuel E. Lyon,	George Wm. Curtis,
James W. Winch,	
Alexander Wilder,	

We were kindly invited to be present, and to participate in the proceedings. It would be well worth a trip to New York to attend such a gathering for such a purpose. [See our letter to Col. McKaye, in the next column.]

THE EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION. We are sure that all our subscribers will read with lively interest the Address to the Public which we publish in another column, in behalf of the Educational Commission lately organized in Boston, under the most promising auspices, for the education and moral training of the liberated bondmen and bondwomen at Fort Royal. Appended to it is precisely the information which those who are writing to us on the subject desire to obtain. The names of the officers, and of the members of the various committees, with their special functions, are given, so that all inquiries may be intelligently addressed. The chairman of the committee on teachers is George B. Emerson, Esq. On Monday last, a large number of instructors and assistants sailed in the steamer Atlantic from New York to Fort Royal. All of them were required to take the oath of allegiance. What a missionary field is opening in beautiful Carolina! And how naturally educational effort follows emancipation!

Of course, the efficiency and usefulness of the Educational Commission will depend very much on the amount voluntarily contributed by the benevolent to its funds. Let that amount be large, and promptly supplied.

Dr. Tyng, the venerable Rector of St. George's Episcopal Church, in New York, delivered an address, not long since, in the Church of the Puritans, introductory to a concert by the Hutchinson Family for the benefit of the daughters of soldiers slain or disabled in the present war. The reporter of the *Tribune* says:—"He closed by welcoming the Hutchinson Family, who had left their mountain home to come down among the people, and cheer them with gladness, and to tell them that the people would know it, they would be all standing and working in glorious harmony with the indefatigable William Lloyd Garrison, and then they would wonder why they had stood so long anywhere else. As for himself, he was ready to stand by that cause which sought to sweep away every obstruction to the proper development of Republican Freedom in this nation." (Applause.)

A late Southern paper, the *Courier*, published at Bowling Green, recently the head quarters of the rebel army in Kentucky, insolently said:—

"When we have independence, and shall grant free trade to our former oppressors, they will come the more the final and complete triumph of the South. Look at the map of America, and see how we tear from the vitals of the old Union nearly all that is valuable. We then will be seated on the throne of a new confederacy, the true seat of all constitutional government and republican liberty—holding in *serio* dependence our former oppressors! We will hold their very means of living in our hands. Lower our tariff, and they will sink—raise it, and they will sink the *debt* beneath our feet. Then we will hold them in bonds to keep the peace, to catch our slaves, to bend before our word, the dependents and feudatories of the true king of America. At every session they will fill the halls of our Congress with committees to beg for mercy in the adjustment of the details of our tariff—begging for the bread which we will give to them, because we love mankind! At each returning session of our Congress, you will see them fawning around the throne, they will acknowledge, returning to us our fugitives, and in every way endeavoring to propitiate the people they so insolently attempted, in the old Union, to enslave—the last instance in history of the members rebelling against the belly!"

WEST CAMBRIDGE, March 3, 1862.

BRO. GARRISON: E. H. Heywood, Esq., spoke very interestingly and eloquently here last evening, in the Unitarian church, on "The Cause and Cure of the War." A large audience was in attendance, and listened with deep interest to his remarks; and while he had the sympathy of most of his audience, the few who dissented from him were quite won by his calm, candid course, and confessed that there was "more in that side of the case than they had thought." Mr. H. has such a sweet and happy way of saying strong things, that he disarms prejudice, and half converts an opponent before he knows it. His lecture was warmly connected with Anti-Slavery; that Justice and Humanity may be advocated without shocking the good sense and taste of a cultivated congregation.

I will not attempt a report of the lecture, but conclude with the hope that Mr. Heywood will have as many calls to repeat it in our cities and towns as he can respond to, satisfied that it will help forward the good cause.

Very truly yours,
WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY THE RIGHT AND DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

BOSTON, March 4, 1862.

COL. JAMES MCKAYE:

DEAR SIR,—I feel honored by the invitation which has been extended to me, in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, to be present at a public meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute, in New York, on Thursday evening next. Other engagements will prevent my attendance, except in spirit. Most heartily do I subscribe to the statement in your call, that the "hostile and traitorous power, calling itself 'The Confederate States,' instead of achieving the destruction of the nation, has thereby only destroyed slavery; and that it is now the sacred duty of the National Government, as the only means of securing permanent peace, national unity and well-being, to provide against its restoration." Whoever else may have the folly or hardihood to do so, the Southern traitors themselves will not deny the validity of this statement. In raising the standard of rebellion, they voluntarily and defiantly assumed all the responsibilities of their perfidious act, and declared themselves ready and eager to meet all its consequences, whether extending to the confiscation of their property, the emancipation of their slaves, the outlawry of their persons, or the forfeiture of their lives. Whatever claims they once had upon the Constitution, as loyal citizens of the United States, ceased the first moment they declared themselves out of the Union, set up their hostile confederacy, and made war upon the Government. The punishment of treason is death. Death is the extinction of all constitutional rights. In such a case, the power of the Government, in the exercise of its legitimate functions, is absolute; and, surely, it is not for those who have hitherto under their necks to call it in question. It is now the glorious prerogative of the Government to "create a soul under the ribs of death," by proclaiming liberty to every bondman at the South, and by establishing upon her soil "democratic institutions founded on the principles of the Declaration of Independence."

In view of their recent staggering defeats, the Southern traitors will not deny that they have failed to destroy the Republic; or that, solely to guard and perpetuate slavery and slave institutions, they have plunged the country into all the horrors of civil war; and, therefore, that the abolition of slavery is "the only means of securing permanent peace and national unity." They instinctively perceive and frankly avow, that there is an "irrepressible conflict" between liberty and slavery, free institutions and slave institutions; and they are consistently carrying out their anti-republican doctrine. Fearful as is the guilt they have incurred, I hold that they are to be far less abhorred than those at the North, who, under the mask of loyalty, are for treasonable ends denying to the Government the right to remove the source of the rebellion, and to uproot the cause of all our national troubles. I prefer the Charleston Mercury to the New York Herald, the Norfolk Daily News, to the Boston Courier. Give us the devil, "going about like a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour," rather than the devil in the garb of "an angel of light," trying to deceive even the very elect!

Over the so-called "Confederate States," ever since his inauguration, President Lincoln has been unable to exercise governmental jurisdiction as over China or Japan. They have rendered it impossible for any officer of the Government to exist, or any law of the land to be enforced, within their limits. They have trampled upon the national flag, made the slightest manifestation of loyalty to the Union perilous to life, exhibited entire unanimity of sentiment in their treasonable designs, and as thoroughly ignored all constitutional relations and obligations as though no such instrument as the Constitution of the United States had ever been heard of. Nor, to this hour, is their position changed one hair's breadth. Hitherto they have acted under a temporary provisional arrangement; now they are acting under a recognized Constitution, designed to be permanent, and have duly inaugurated a President, with all the machinery of independent government. Their treason is now organized and consolidated rebellion, compelling obedience to its bloody decrees in the name of law and order, and by virtue of constitutional authority. Their avowed is still one of undying hostility to that Union which they once professed to adore, and to that Constitution which they formerly lauded as the perfection of human reason, the bulwark of national security, the ark of civil and religious liberty. Their avowed is still far—fierce, revengeful, sanguinary, fratricidal war—"war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt." They have left nothing undone to destroy the Government, to paralyze every branch of industry, to jeopard the safety of peaceful and prosperous commerce, to throw upon the shoulders of the loyal North a crushing weight of debt and taxation, to fill the land with lamentation and woe, and to render the soil with blood. They have forfeited all rights and immunities; they have brought upon themselves all the tremendous penalties of treason; they have challenged the Government to mortal combat, and staked every thing upon the issue. Not one of their Northern abettors is so audacious as to deny the right of the Government, under these circumstances, to confiscate their property to the fullest extent—property in houses and lands, in ships and goods, in cattle and swine—property recognized as legitimate throughout the world, and in all ages; but when it is proposed to include slave property also, which is based upon robbery and oppression, and therefore has no rightful existence in this or in any other land, then a hue-and-cry is instantly raised, in the name of the Constitution, against the exercise of this right, as though it were a sacrilegious act! Is not this palpable complicity with the Southern traitors, and ought it not to excite universal indignation and abhorrence?

It is a vicious rejection of the law of nations for the basest purposes, and a practical betrayal of the Government to itself. But it needs no other answer than is contained in the following truthful declaration of John Quincy Adams:—"From the instant that the slaveholding States become the theatre of a war, civil, servile or foreign, from that instant the war powers of Congress extend to interference with the institution of slavery, in every way in which it can be interfered with." Not only the President of the United States, but the Commander of the Army, has power to order the universal emancipation of the slaves."

The Government, then, being clothed with this power, and refusing to wield it, is to be held as responsible for the continuance of slavery as though it had just created the system, and reduced four millions of the people to the condition of chattels. It occupies to the slave population the position which Pharaoh did to the children of Israel in Egypt. It can "let the people go," and blow the trump of jubilee throughout the land; and not to do so is to evince infatuation and to court destruction. Every hour that it delays is pregnant with future judgments,—symbolized by the plagues of frogs and lice, of fire and hail, of locusts and darkness, the murrain of beasts, and the slain of the first-born in the old Egyptian kingdom. Every hour that it delays, it is to be held responsible for a fearful criminal waste of life and treasure, and for the needless prolongation of a rebellion more desperate in spirit and design than any to be found in the annals of the world. It has now an opportunity to strike a blow for justice, humanity, freedom, the rights of mankind, and to terminate the most dreadful system of oppression that ever cursed the earth, that has never been equalled in beneficence and glory. To allow this opportunity to pass unimproved, no matter what pretence, will be such comprehensive iniquity as only He can measure and punish whose command is, "Execute judgment in the morning, and deliver him that is spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor, lest my fury go out like fire, and burn that none can quench it, because of the evil of your doings."

Let the will of God be done, and let all the people say, Amen!

Yours, to break every yoke,
WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

A LOYAL NEGRO WHIPPED TO DEATH.

The following letter is taken from the New York Times. It bears every mark of authenticity, and the country has no newspaper through which the mercies of the wicked are cruel. The atrocious cruelties of the slaveholders in the rebel States should be held up to the reprobation of mankind. Will England, that boasts of its cruelty and its sin, have any fellowship with such a system? Will the nation that claims to be a Christian, and to have an alliance with men-stealers and slaveholders, who shed innocent blood? Let the universal voice of free people, wherever they are, say, "O my country, come not thou into their secret; unto thee I will commend mine honor, be not thou united." And what shall we, as Americans, military officers, who officiate as men bound in delivering up loyal slaves to the rebel masters? They are a disgrace to the army, to the country, and to human nature! Instead of being permitted to wear a sword, or be decorated with epaulettes, should not Government cashier each officer so offending?

"And put in every honest hand a whip,
To lash the rascal and drive the world!"

A letter from General Hooker's division, dated January 10th, says:—

"One of the most cruel and atrocious deeds of the barbarous slave-master was perpetrated by one Samuel Cox, living five miles below Fort Totten, who said to be an ex-State representative, a returned rebel, the captain of a cavalry company organized by the rebel army, but disbanded by the rebel troops, and a contraband trader. When Col. Dwight of the Eastern Brigade scattered that portion of the bandity with his regiment, Jack Scroggins, a slave, represented by the Colonel, and his confederates had secured a large amount of ammunition and arms; and Cox, through these arms and ammunition, was found in Cox's house, and in an adjoining room, an armament moved down to its present encampment. Cox, who joined them, and this was about eleven miles from the Rebel line, was ordered to take the slave, and under the promise that he would not harm the slave, he was surrendered up to him; but he would not do so, for the men

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THE PULPIT AND ROSTRUM.
 No. 28.
 THE SPEECH OF A SLAVE UNION OR A FREE?
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 "The Abolitionists, and Their Relations to the War": A Lecture by Wm. LLOYD GARRISON, delivered at the Cooper Institute, New York, on January 14, 1862.
 "The War not for Confiscation or Emancipation": A Speech by Hon. GARRETT DAVIS, delivered in the U. S. Senate, January 28, 1862.
 "Corner-Stone of the Southern Confederacy": A Speech by Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, Vice President of the Confederacy, in which the speaker holds that "African slavery, as it exists among the Home States of the negro in the finished state of civilization;" and "our new Government [the Southern Confederacy] is the first in the history of the world based upon this great physical, philosophical and moral truth."
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